97-84092-4

Hishida, Seiji George

Coöperation between Japan and the U.S.

[S.l.]

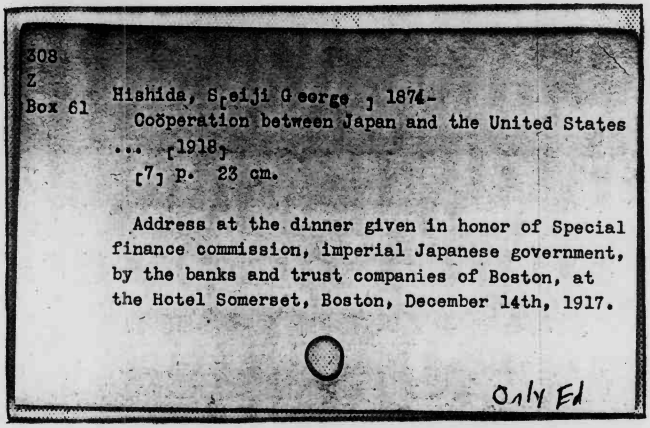
[1918]

97-84092-4
MASTER NEGATIVE #

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
PRESERVATION DIVISION

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFORM TARGET

ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS FILMED - EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD


308
Z
Box 61
Hishida, S[eiji G]eorge [] 1874-
Coöperation between Japan and the United States
... [1918]
[7] p. 23 cm.
Address at the dinner given in honor of Special finance commission, imperial Japanese government, by the banks and trust companies of Boston, at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, December 14th, 1917.
Only Ed

RESTRICTIONS ON USE: *Reproductions may not be made without permission from Columbia University Libraries.*

TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

FILM SIZE: 35mm REDUCTION RATIO: 10:1 IMAGE PLACEMENT: IA (IIA) IB IIB

DATE FILMED: 5-19-97 INITIALS: PB

TRACKING # : 21438

FILMED BY PRESERVATION RESOURCES, BETHLEHEM, PA.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC IRREGULARITIES

MAIN ENTRY: Hishida, Seiji George

Coöperation between Japan and the United States

Bibliographic Irregularities in the Original Document:

List all volumes and pages affected; include name of institution if filming borrowed text.

_____ Page(s) missing/not available: _____

_____ Volume(s) missing/not available: _____

_____ Illegible and/or damaged page(s): _____

_____

_____ Page(s) or volume(s) misnumbered: _____

_____ Bound out of sequence: _____

_____ Page(s) or volume(s) filmed from copy borrowed from: _____

_____

X Other: unpaginated - [7] pages

_____

_____ Inserted material: _____

TRACKING#: MSH21438

FEB 15 1918

Box

Prof. E. R. A. Seligman

308
Z
B6x61

COÖPERATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

By S. HISHIDA, Ph. D.

Member of Special Finance Commission sent to the United States by the Imperial Japanese Government

(OCTOBER, 1917-FEBRUARY, 1918.)

COÖPERATION
BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

By S. HISHIDA, Ph. D.
Member of Special Finance Commission sent to the United States by the Imperial Japanese Government

(OCTOBER, 1917-FEBRUARY, 1918.)

Baron Tanetaro Megata, Chief of the Special Finance Commission, Member of the House of Peers.

Mr. Osamu Matsumoto, Special Finance Commissioner, Secretary in the Department of Finance.

Mr. Takenosuke Sakaguchi, Special Finance Commissioner, Technical Inspector in the Extraordinary Investigation Bureau, Department of Finance.

Baron Bunkichi Ito, Special Finance Commissioner, Secretary in the Extraordinary Industrial Investigation Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Doctor Seiji Hishida, Special Finance Commissioner, Secretary Interpreter to the Government General of Cho-Sen (Korea).

Mr. Umekichi Yoneyama, Special Finance Commissioner, Managing-Director of the Mitsui Bank, Ltd., Tokyo.

Mr. Yoshitaro Yamashita, Special Finance Commissioner, General Manager of the Sumitomo Firm, Osaka.

Mr. Chozo Koike, Special Finance Commissioner, Director of the Kuhara head office, Osaka.

Mr. Kenjiro Matsumoto, Special Finance Commissioner, Representative of the Yasukawa Mining Co., Fukuoka.

Jan. 31, 1919 AET

Address of Doctor Seiji Hishida

at the Dinner given in honor of

Special Finance Commission, Imperial Japanese Government, headed by Baron Megata,

by the

Banks and Trust Companies of Boston,

at the Hotel Somerset, Boston,
December 14th, 1917

Hosts, Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen:

It is a great honor and unique opportunity to be called upon to speak on such an occasion, before this distinguished gathering of gentlemen in this Hub City, the intellectual center of America.

The object of our Mission has been to investigate your far-reaching economic and financial problems raised by the war, particularly those affecting Japan. These have been, on several occasions, explained by our Chief Commissioner, Baron Megata, whose relations with this city, I think, are quite intellectual and romantic, and I need not repeat them here.

Missions from other lands which come to this great republic are naturally anxious to know, in addition to their own special objects, your racial peculiarities, your national characteristics, your individual initiative, and the things in which you take greatest pride. Since our landing at the Golden Gate of this republic, we have received most cordial

receptions in your leading cities, but we are unexpectedly informed by American toastmasters and American speakers of our racial peculiarities, our national spirit, our Bushito, and our other national virtues.

Your Puritanism and your Quakerism teach us, as our Bushido does, a strong purity and simplicity of life and a high reverence to God and Law.

PATRIOTISM

One of your distinguished citizens, a guest here this evening, who is serving his country by offering his whole energy and time to his government, Mr. Charles S. Hamlin, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, in his recent speech at a dinner given by American Manufacture and Export Association, in honor of our Commission, made the following suggestion to his fellow diners: "Go to Greece if you want to study arts; go to Rome if you want to study law; go to Japan if you want to study patriotism." But I think you need not go to Japan and spend at least two months of your valuable time there. For you have as strong a patriotism, right here on American soil, as we have in Japan, and on a greater scale.

Your own Mr. Vanderlip, at the sacrifice of an income of $100,000 a year, is devoting himself unselfishly to the interests of his country, at an emolument of one dollar a year. There are hundreds of your business men of large interests following Mr. Vanderlip's example of unbounded devotion to your country's needs. You are a people brave in accumulating fortunes. You are also a people brave in spending your fortunes for the public benefit. This I may call American business Bushido. While the patriotism in Japan is derived from one single race, patriotism in America has developed from several nationalities, and is today merging, practically, parts of all the different races of the world—white, brown, red and black. Your public schools, Sunday schools, and even churches, propagate patriotism and reverence for the national flag more than similar institutions in Japan. You are proud of the fact that Uncle Sam converts the next generation of the foreign immigrants, with possibly the exception of a few of German birth, into thoro Americans.

COÖPERATION

Mr. Gerald Dahl, Vice-President of the First National Bank of New York, at dinners given to our Mission by New York bankers, at the Metropolitan Club, and by the Japan Society, repeatedly praised our national unity, or the coöperation between our people and their Government. Beyond doubt, we have a strong national unity in the political sense. But I think your political unity is as strong, in spite of the complex political system of federation, and in spite of divergencies of racial units. On the other hand, we have to learn from you the great business unity or industrial coöperation which is playing an important part in the modern business life.

The political economy in the nineteenth century emphasized free competition too much, by bitterly denouncing the large corporations in the name of "trusts" or "mergers." The large corporations, functioning in absolute freedom, undoubtedly did harm. Some statesmen and business men in the twentieth century, however, have discovered that free competition means ultimately cut-throat competition, and that combinations of capital and the coöperation of capital and labor under governmental supervision are more desirable and productive. In the days of concentration of capital and energy for the promotion of mutual interest, the coöperation is not only important in dealing with national questions of a particular nation, but is far more important in solving international questions.

Our Chief Commissioner, Baron Megata, often suggested the joint coöperation of America and Japan in the business of the Far East, particularly in China, and clearly pointed out that such coöperation, instead of disregarding or discouraging their respective interests, would not only promote them, but would uplift the moral and material well-being of 400,000,000 Chinese.

You have already demonstrated your coöperative talents by incorporating British capital in the opening up of your own country, as also in the development of extensive coöperative interests in Mexico. Such coöperation does not affect in any way national independence or territorial integrity, as is some-

times feared in China. On the contrary, such coöperation has promoted the material well-being of your own country, as well as that of Mexico.

DIPLOMACY

In our past diplomatic history Japan has coöperated sincerely with the various Powers, particularly in the Far East. When one of your celebrated Secretaries of State, Mr. John Hay, on September 8, 1899, first sent to the Powers a circular note, advocating what is known as the "open door policy," for the purpose of securing a declaration in favor of equal commercial opportunity for all Treaty Powers in China, Japan lost no time in endorsing this proposal.

In 1900, when China, under the overwhelming force of the Boxer insurgents, committed an international crime by cutting the outer communications of the foreign legations and by threatening the lives of the foreign representatives, the Japanese army coöperated with the army of the Christian countries, shoulder to shoulder, in the international relief expedition.

When a world aggressor appeared in Europe, in 1914, Japan, true to her ally and sincere in guarding the mutual trade interests of civilized nations in the Pacific, has done and is doing what she could in both a military and financial way.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION

With regard to the backward nations, Japan has spent during the last twenty years more than a billion yen of her own money on her colonial and oversea administration. Peace and order in Formosa, the Sakhalin Island, Korea, and in the leased territory in Manchuria, have been steadily maintained; and filthy towns in Formosa and Korea have been converted into clean towns, where any civilized people can live and trade. With regard to our colonial administration, I should like particularly on this occasion to call to your attention the fact that the reformation of the first financial administration in Korea, by the introduction of the modern budget system, with a sound currency and banking system, to fit the actual conditions in the Peninsula, is a result of the untiring efforts of our Chief Commissioner, Baron Megata, and to his most loyal service to his Sovereign.

CONCLUSION

I venture to think the prosperity of each individual nation, the peace of the world, the progress of humanity, the reconciliation of the East and West, all the elements that go to make up the great conception of the world's civilization, would be advanced by the coöperation of all nations which are capable of such a mission, but not by a single universal Empire such as was the dream of Alexander the Great, Cæsar, Ghingis Khan, Napoleon or a modern Teutonic ruler. In this all-embracing world movement, Japan will continue to play a significant part, in harmony with her own interest and with those of others, and in the same chivalrous spirit in which she is now leading her sister nations of Asia to a higher plane of political, social and moral responsibility.

I thank you.

MSH 21438

END OF
TITLE